GERMANY.

Cabinet Reorganization in the Prussian Foreign Office.

Crown Henor to the Ambassador at Paris-Prince Bismarck With His Family-The Church Congress in Cologne.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, 1872. The resignation of Minister Von Thile has been accepted and Herr Von Balan, the German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed him in the Prussian Foreign Office.

ROYAL HONOR TO A NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE. Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has been gazetted Privy Councillor with

The Catholie Congress Concluded in Cologne.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, 1872. At the session of the Congress of Old Catholics at Cologne yesterday Dr. Soult was elected President and Drs. Petrie and Kornelius Vice Presidents. The Congress adjourned to-day.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Döllinger and Frederick and others, was appointed to secure a union of all Christians in the Old Catholic move-

PRINCE BISMARCK WITH HIS FAMILY AT HOME. The report that the wife of Prince Bismarck had arrived at Torquay, England, was premature. She is at Varzin with the Chancellor and the remainder of his family.

FRANCE.

Executive Action Against Radical Revolutionist Expression-Rumors from the Council of State-An American Admiral in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Sept, 21, 1872, d. Gambetta has left St. Etienne, the public ban-quet in celebration of the anniversary of the First having been prohibited.

M. THIERS' CABINET. It is stated that M. Le Franc is to retire from the Ministry of the Interior and that M. Casimir Perrier will resume that position.

VISIT OF AN AMERICAN COMMANDER. Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American squadron now in European waters, has

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

M. About Discharged from Arrest After Prussian Examination-Paris Society Against Imperialistic Representation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Sept. 21, 1872. The Prussian military examination of M. Edmond About, at Strasbourg, developed no case against him, and he was discharged from arrest to-day.

Republican Democracy Against Imperialistic Society. LONDON, Sept. 21, 1872.

It is reported that Count Von Arnim has tendered his resignation as Minister of Germany to France in consequence of the unpleasantness he encounters in Parisian society.

It is stated that if Count Von Arnim's resignation is accepted the Embassy to Prance will remain vacant, and Germany will be represented at Paris only by a Consul.

ENGLAND.

How the Industrials Appreciate the Bond of Fellowship and Peace with America-Jurist Lessons from New York Legislation-Emigrant Sufferings in Ships' Steerages-Sharp Warning of the Approach of Winter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1872. The London Labor League yesterday adopted resolutions approving the award of the Geneva Tribunal as binding England and America together and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization.

FINANCIAL SYMPATHY WITH THE TRANSATLANTIC MONEY CENTRE. Leading bankers here assert that the cause of the advancing tendency of the Bank of England rate of discount is to be found in the low rate of

sterling exchange at New York. JURIST COMPLIMENT TO AMBRICAN LEGISLATION. Sir John Duke Coleridge and other distinguished urists are advocating in the newspapers a codification or digest of the English laws similar to the

HORBORS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIPS' 'TWEEN DECKS. A writer for the London News having published a graphic description of the horrors of the steerage passage across the Atlantic, scores of correspon-dents are adding testimony to the abuses and sufferings to which steerage passengers are subjected, and demanding immediate reform.

SOLEMN PREFACE OF THE WINTER SEASON. There was frost in some parts of England last night, the first of the season.

IRELAND.

Roman Catholic Movement for the Restoration of the Pontifical Temporalities.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1872. At a meeting of the members of the League of St. Sebastian, held in Dublin yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an organization to afford material help towards restoring the temporal power of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

Court Mourning for the Deceased Monarch of

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Sept. 21, 1872. By an Imperial Austrian decree the Court of the Emperor Francis Joseph will wear mourning for twelve days in respect to the memory of the de-ceased King of Sweden.

SWEDEN.

Prince Oscar Succeeds to the Vacant Throne-Loyal Acknowledgment of the Divine Right.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21, 1872. His Highness Prince Oscar, brother of the deceased King, Charles XV., has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the dignitaries of state yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the new monarch.

THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY. His Highness Prince Oscar Frederic, Duke of Ostrogothia, now King of Sweden and Norway, was born on the 21st of January in the year 1829. is, consequently, forty-three years of age. He has already served as Lieutenant General of the army, Chief of Army Brigade, and Vice Admiral of the Royal Navy. On the 6th of June, in the year 1857, he married the Princess Sophia Wilhelmina Marianne Henrietta, daugher of William, Duke of Nas-

GREELEYS PROGRESS.

Enthusiastic Ovations at Cincinnati and in Kentucky.

SEVERAL MORE SPEECHES YESTERDAY

Mr. Greeley's Views About Rings and Specie Payments.

General Amnesty and Reconciliation the True Policy for All Good Americans.

ARRIVAL IN LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1872. The sturdy farmer of Chappaqua, worn out with his speech-making and ovations of the day before, rose this morning to another day of wearying honors. As soon as breakfast was over he took a station in the large parlor of the hotel, and received the citizens one by one until ten o'clock. Among the prominent citizens who paid him their respects were the Louisville committee, consisting of Mayor Baxter, Henry Watterson, John T. Moore, Philip Speed and Phil. German and a number of others presented themselves to him formally and made all arrangements for his trip of to-day. Hon. William A. Groesbeck, Wash. McLean, Larz Anderson, Elliot H. Pendleton, M. D. Hanover and A. D. Bul-

The stream of people going into and out o' the room was continuous for over two hours. In the room next to Honest Horace were General John A. Logan and General Hawley, holding a sort of opposition reception to pass away the time until Ben Butler should arrive. Logan looked very ill-humored and said to a Herald correspondent, in speaking of the Greeley reception, "Ah, yes! people will turn out to see Greeley; but it don't mean any-

At noon Mr. Greeley was conducted by Mayor Davis, Mr. S. F. Covington and Mr. C. A. Rowland to the Chamber of Commerce building, on Fourth street, where to the assembled members, to the number of about three hundred, he delivered the

following financial speech:—
GREELEY'S FINANCIAL SPEECH. MR. PPESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an instructor, for so it will seem to you with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here, and being here I propose to make to you a few suggestions, which I frust will have a practical bearing. I fully comprehend that you are business men and that this is a business hour, and that whatever is said by me, at any rate, must be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject. I am one of those who do not feel entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition and prospects of our country. I-realize that we have just secured very abundant harvests, and that these are very important elements of our commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume and acceptable at par over the larger portion of our country. We have many elements of strength, and yet there seems to be also elements or portents of weakness which ought not to be passed over in silence. You will bear me witness that for the last two or three years we have heard more, felt more, suffered more of a commercial collapse-I might say commercial difficulty-from the operations of what are popularly called "rings," than ever before in the history of this, and I think in the history of any countrycorners in meat, corners in oats, corners in pork-(great laughter) -corners in gold, corners in stock. and so on, and so on. Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say that this particular clique, which tried to force up prices, or that opposite clique, which tried to force them down, was right or wrong in any instance; I am not sufficiently familiar to judge. What I say and think, you must believe with me, is that these exhibitions, these ebuiltions, are symptoms of a financial weakness, if not a financial disease. They are incidents which are not likely to occur in a perfectly sound and healthy condition of the commercial business and the currency of the country. Well, we soon presents itself, and every now and then, in the great commercial centre, where my work

has been carried on, there comes a superior corner, a kind of a "Black Friday," or something that threatens a commercial disaster; general disaster; and then appears the Secretary of the Treasury with his horn of plenty, and he lets loose something or other; he either buys stocks or he sells gold, or he does both, and he pu's us at ease for a little time again. Now, I am not here to decide that that is not the best he can do; I don't know about that; but I do insist that the business of the country ought not to be in a condition to require this continual application of something artificial, something let down from above; that there should be a state of things wherein business men and not require the continual interruption of some public authority in such a dictatorial form. Some men are swamped when he appears; other greatest number is accomplished, for aught I know but I want to see a state of things where the government is not continually called upon to help us out. It reminds me of the state of things that existed in my carlier days, when every once in a while wheel and lift us out of some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe; intus out of some catastrophe; intus out of some catastrophe; intus out of

an exception, and the public sentiment of the country; and whatever shall seem to them, after mature deliberation after careful discussion, the true cure for our financial disorders and dangers will be accepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is all, generally an excepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is all, generally an expected by the members, some of whom took occasion to say that they had rather underrited his financial theories heretofore, but they thought now that he was pretty sound. After dinner, the Greeley party in the hands of the Covington and Newport committees crossed the river in carriages and visited those two suburban villages. There was a good deal of enthusiasm exhibited on this his first appearance on the sacred sell of Old Kentucky.

ANOTHER SPEECH, BUT NO REPORT.

ANOTHER SPEECH, BUT NO REPORT.

He made a speech at Covington, but the zealous policemen refused to allow the reporters to get near enough to hear it, and consequently its purport was lost. At Newport, however, they were more considerate and the reporters were enabled to publish his first address to Kentuckians as you have it here. nere.

have it here.
CITPUENS OF NEWPORT—There was a time, and that not many years ago, when I would not have been welcomed to the soil of Kentucky as I am to-day. There was a time when Kentuckians did not tank of me as they do now, and I believe it was because they did not understand me so well as they do now, for in the olden time I was an humble but zealous friend of Kentucky's noblest statesman, Henry Clay. (Applauss). I loved, and trusted and followed that man for many years, and sore was my heart when the news came that our ondest anticipations were blighted and he was not chosen President. But what matters it? The fame of Clay is world-wide, and he is revered and loved by millions of his country-men, and will be for generations to come. What matters it whether he filled one office or another or no office. The office does not make the man; it is men like those that glorify and dignify office. Well, our friends passed away. The generation of which he was one passed away and there came dark days over our Union—days of hatred and strife, and violence, and disruption, and it looked as though the sun of the American republic had forever gone down. Despots exulted, aristocrats exulted. "Well, there," they rican republic had forever gone down. Despots exulted, aristocrats exulted. "Well, there," they said, "you see what comes of your fiee institutions—they are played out. Witness your great model Republic." Well, years passed on; there were reverses, there were desisters; but there was still the laithul American heart, and after a time all came round—the Union was restored, the old flag was triumphant, and the popist—the American people—were brought together. Well, from that hour I said, let us try to be friends again; yes, better friends than we were before. We have differed, we have fought, but the cause of the toolbe has passed away. Slavery is dead; there is no more reason why we should fight; let us try to be hereafter countrymen and men who love and honor each other. So, in that spirit, with that purpose, I laboret on for somey, ars, scorned by many, misunderstood by others; called a renegare, and honest people believed that I had absolutely turned my back on all the principles, all the deas, of my better like. I think they were mistaken, my irlends. I think new circumstances, new conditions and new duties presented temselves in the new republic; that renovated republic which has been counded on the overthrow of the Confederacy; that there are different obligations, different duties from those which were current thirty years ago, I tried to prize and to cafase others to forgot lassages in which there was only oliterness and nothing of profit to either sect or to any class of the people. I tried to make must be, in the better future, which I am quite certain is opening on this people—that future of concord and of peace, of mutual reliance and sympathy, which was not known in the old time. Why, many a time I was told, fifteen or twenty years ago, you can come down to the South and never sought to do them harm. Why should any body hurt me? There was never a moment I wished ill to the South and never sought to do them harm. Why should any body hurt me? There was never a moment I wished ill to the South and never sought to do them harm. Why should any to the first service of the tate stringrie, and you may travel all over, this country, and I think no one except a very low, vulgar person will offer you any finally a hard upon the people. The whole people feel that the American name is dear to us all, that ever in our struggles we were friends. We did not tear and rend each other; we did not destroy; prisoners were not unjustly treated; but I really believe the people on both sides meant to treat them with humanity so iar as they could do so, and where crucities took place they were not understood to be approved by the great body of the people North or South. Now, then, let us take a new departure; let us all resolve that we shall be nearer to each other next year than this. (Applause.) I am demanding universal amnesty. Why, people say there are only three or our hundred disfranchised. Suppose there were only two hundred. I object to this disfranchisement and this proscription. It puts a stigma on the whole people. But I see that the time has come for me to desist and I will therefore close, trusting that all of you will be better Americans, better lovers of our country and our countrymen now and evermore."

Mr. Greeley concluded amid loud cheers. Just as the train with his palace car attached pulled up at the station he went aboard, and was soon on his way southward. At Walton, Worthville, Florida, Campbellsburg and Lagrange there were enthusiastic crowds replete with the old Kentucky element.

Campbellsburg and Lagrange there were enthusiastic crowds replete with the old Kentucky element.

At Campbellsburg Uncle Billy Wilson, a village oracle grasped the philosopher by the hand and said:—"We want you for our President, by gosh! Boys, he's a wheel hoss; you've got grit in your backbone, by gosh! and sand in your crow and bushels of brain." At Lagrange, a county seat, it had become very dark, but a crowd with lights and torches awaited him, and a village voter insisted upon giving him a reception speech which lasted so long that Mr. Greeley really had not time to make a speech longer than the following:—

Ladies and gentlemen—I am much obliged to you for so good an opinion of me. Even if I have not earned it in the past, I hope to do so in the future. It was not until twenty minutes of nine that the train reached the outskirts of Louisville, Little knots of men and struggling platoons of boys were visible even in the outskirts, and when the train entered Jefferson street, and moved slowly down its length, crowds of these leaped on the cars, hanging on the platform, rails, and even to the window sills, anxious to get a glimpse of the renowned philosopher. At every lighted doorway and window along the street, groups were waving lights and han kerchiefs and the streets and sudewalks were thronged. At the depot there was the usual invariable difficulty in getting Mr. Greeley to his carriage, the populace cheering and surging from the car door through the depot to the street in the effort to see him. The block in front of the depot was jammed with humanity, and not a single torch was borne in the crowd, the hour for Mr. Greeley's visit having been altered somewhat unexpectedly from Monday evening to Saturday night and the Greeley Clubs being taken unawares,

Mr. Greeley got into his carriage accompanied by

day night and the Greeley Clubs being taken unawares.

Mr. Greeley got into his carriage accompanied by Mayor Baxter and drove at once estitic industrial Exposition, where it was at once evident the main portion of the population had awaited him. The crowd had followed the procession down Jefferson to Third, out of Third to Chestnut and down Chestnut to the exhibition, augmenting at every corner, until at least twenty-five thousand people were on the streets and inside, crushing and jamming each other in their admiration for the white-hatted liberal chief. He was escorted by Mayor Baxter and the Exposition Committee through the building to the baccouy, being warmly salated on all sides by the masses of fine geattemen and handsome ladles who had come forth to the show more to see him than the industrial Exhibition. Cheer after cheer recounded through the building as he passed along, looking exceedingly well in his gray overcoat and white hat, and one lady was heard to remark. "He looks just like one of our old Kentucky larmers." From the balcony he made another brief speech. At the conclusion he was escorted through a part of the building, but as it was now nearly ten o'clock and the Gali House gathering awated him, the four of the mail was made hurriedly and he soon took carriage again for the hotel. There bunners were hung to the breeze, lights were displayed, rockets were white histoge the control of the brief and the control of the brief and the course of the gray overcoat and white hat, and one lady was heard to remark. "He looks just like one of our old Kentucky larmers." From the balcony he made another brief speech. At the concilion he was escorted through a part of the brief speech. At the concilion he was escorted through a part of the bourders of the part of the brief speech. At the concilion he was escorted through a part of the bourders of the part of the brief speech. At the concilion had a concilion he was escorted through the brief speech. At the concilion he was escorted through the brief speech

mony with me to certain truths? First, is it not true that we desire a government of just and equal laws, which shall extend equal favor and equal protection to every American citizen? (Applause, and cries of "That's so.") Is it not true that while we demand a repeal of all disfranchisements, of all proscriptions, of all Americans, because of the part they bore in our late struggle, that we desire that no man shall be disfranchised, that no man shall be proscribed, but that every man shall stand on the same platform with ourselves. Is not that the fact? (Cries of yes, that's so.) Is it not time that we have no expectations, no purposes, no understandings that the rebel debt shall be paid or the rebel soldiers pensioned or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war paid for? Is it not true that we have no purpose or expectation or understanding that any of the things shall be done. (Great applause, and cries of "You are riggt.") Now, fellow citizens, I wish to call your attention to the aspect of this struggle which has not yet been presented. There is no class of our government as the colored people of this country. Though they know we all admit their rights are perfectly secured by the constitution and that no one can go back of that, it is still their real interest that their rights shall not be only accorded, but that they should be fully accorded; that there shall be no opposition, no objection to their enjoying just the same political and civil rights that we do. It is their interests more than yours or mine that all contention concerning black men or white men shall absolutely cease; that every individual shall be judged and estimated according to their standing on a common platform of American nationality. (Great applause.) I say, then, it is their here is no considerable faction, there is really nobody left in the field opposing or objecting to their standing on a common platform of American nationality. (Great applause.) I say, then, it is their class, as a class, who insist so thoroughly or misap thoroughly or misapprehendingly in misrepre-senting us. I say not this to excite prejudic our mistortune. They are misted and we calumniated in their ears. Why I have been calaminated in their cars. Why have been repeatedly asked to contradict assertions that I have been a negro trader. Even on my way to this pace one quadroon irit, on hearing me speak, said:—"I would like to stick a knile into his heart; he sold my mother into Richmond, Va." (Laughter.) I can imagine a reason why lies like that should be tool. I can imagine no reason why good men and women should not everywhere discountenance and renute them. It is, I say, a misiortune of the colored people, a misiortune of our people that they as a class are steeled against us. They will not hear us. They do not believe us. They are told that this movement is a contrivance to get them ensiaved again virtually, if not absolutely, and that all the pretensions of the Cincinnait platform and Baltimore endorsement in favor of equal rights are frauds, are lies. If this party succeeds, says Mr. Wendell Philips, you must conceal your property and take care of your arms. Now, feilow-etizens, I state these facts are not that I would have on think any worse of these misguided people; I state them because I want you, Kentuckians, to realize that tignorance is a public peril; that you can't well afford to have a part of your people growing up in that dense unacquaintance with public men and public affairs that they can be decived and misled as this people are. You must take care that they shall be educated, so that they shall be too wise, to well informed to be thus misuformed and misguided. Fellow citizens, if our movement should prevail, at I trust it will prevail, we will sweep away all this refuse of lies in tarce months; we will say to the colored men we profler you notching except the protection of the laws, the same for you as for us; you have your hiving to earn as well as we; you will have to use all your abilities, all your energies, all your abilities, and make the most of them you can. The laws do not favor you, but they will thoroughly profect you, and in three months, if we succeed, the colored people will the rower again. The rankle in the hearts of millions of Americans, who feel that they themselves are condemned and banned in the act which dooms their leaders. It is not for the sake of the proscribed alone that I speak; every community has the right to the best services of all its citizens. Men say to me. "Why, you don't want to elect Toombs, or somebody else, do you?" No, I don't want to elect any of those men; but suppose other people do, who are you or who am I to say whether they shall or not.

Here our despatch breaks off.

POLITICAL.

The Straight-Out Ticket in Illinois-Convention at Springfield.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21, 1872.

A Springfield (Ill.) special says the Straight-Out Democratic State Central Committee met there yes-terday, and nominated a full ticket for State officers-The Electors at Large are W. C. Soudy, of Cook and H. M. Wead, of Peoria. The State ticket is as Lieutenant Governor, Sidney Breeze, of Clinton Lieutenant Governor, D. S. Storrs, of Greene: Sec-retary of State, Seth Sutton, of Clark; Auditor, C. H. Wirtman, of Massac; Treasurer, Henry West, of McLean; Attorney General, George A. Meech, of Cook. follows :- For Governor, Sidney Breeze, of Clinton;

Liberal County Convention at Buffalo-The Nominations.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21, 1872. The Democratic and Liberal County Convention to-day nominated William Williams for Congress, Alonzo Tanner for County Judge and George Zinck for County Treasurer.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Burning of a Paper Mill in Ulster County-Loss, \$200,000. NewBurg, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1872.

Shawangunk, Ulster county, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$200,600; insurance, \$75,000. Seventy-five persons are thrown out of employment.

THE VIELE KIDNAPPING CASE. Levison, the Accused Kidnapper, to be

Examined on Monday.
CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1872.
The examination of M. R. Levison for kidnapping
General Vicie's child at Lake Mahopac is adjourned
till Monday morning.

CUBA.

More Stringent Laws Against the Chinese.

CONTINUED ARRESTS OF VACRANTS.

Three Hundred Killed and Wounded in an Engagement Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 20. } Via Key West, Fla., Sept. 21, 1872. } The Gaceta publishes new and stringent laws compelling the Chinamen now here to again make contracts for their labor for terms not less than six nor more than eight years, or to leave the Island. The Chinamen are desirous of leaving, but only a few of them have the means for getting away.

The arrests of persons accused of being vagrant continue; 200 of these prisoners left Havana yesterday. They are forced to labor on the public works for which service the government pays each prisoner fifty cents a day.

General Riquelime is expected in Havana to confer with Captain General Ceballos.

It is intended to make the revenues of the island pay the expenses of the government, without a deficit, and for the purpose of accomplishing this object the import and export duties will be increased. A meeting of merchants and planters, at which the Intendente presided, favored an increase of the

Notwithstanding the numerous arrests of suspicious characters, robberies continue. A priest has been robbed of \$70,000. A suspected person arrested yesterday for vagrancy, cut his throat. The Captain General has sent a full report of the

condition of the island to Madrid. The brigs Roseway and Salamander were lost on the 11th inst., off St. Kitts.

The Boletin newspaper of San Juan, Porto Rico, says that Peralta, the newly appointed Spanish Minister at Venezuela, was formerly a school master in Porto Rico, who was removed for political reasons, and demands that the government appoint another person, as Peralta cannot serve the interests of the Spanish party of Cuba and Porto Rico conveniently. The Boletin adds that the subordinate authorities have inaugurated an odious persecution against many persons belonging to the unconditional Spanish party, and that the country people are made to believe that the volunteers are enemies of Porto Rico, and particularly the natives of the island.

The reported disbanding or volunteers by the Captain General is denied. On the contrary, it is stated that he has authorized the creation of new volunteer companies. It is reported that an engagement has taken

place at Cubitas, in which three hundred were killed and wounded.

ITALY.

The Cause of Lay Royalism Against the Peace and Comfort of the Pontificate.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Sept. 21, 1872.

The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated.

CATHOLIC CONDOLENCE WITH THE PONTIFICAL CROWN. While the royalist Italians were rejolcing yesterday in their observance of the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel, His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting "the misfortunes of the Catholic Church and the injustice

PIO NONO'S PROFESSION OF PATRIOTISM.

The Holy Father spoke in words almost similar to those which he used in his address to the deputation from the Roman nobility which had audience of him at the Vatican on the 12th of April, the anniversary of his return from Gaeta. He said :-I bless Italy. Poor Italy! I bless that land of which it was said already many, many years ago, that it was destined to be—

done to it by the Italian government."

• • conquering or conquered, a servant still.

Well, even now that Italy proclaims herself a nation qualified to enter into the great Congress of nations—is the Italy of our days, I would ask, free? Are not the oppressions which she suffers chains? Is not the blood-tribute which is demanded of her a chain? Are not those youths, consecrated to the Temple and the Church and dragged from the Temple and the Church, in chains? Have we not seen with our own eyes youths, called out for military service, forced to substitute the musket for the alb, the sword for the maniple, and so forth?—a hardship, a piece of tyranny, which proves that even now Italy is neither conquered nor conqueror, but the slave of the passions of others. d the Church and drag

SPAIN.

Ministerial Hope from the Treasury Budget Calculations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 21, 1872. The Minister of Finance expresses the hope tha the budget, which will be presented to the Cortes on Monday, will have the effect of permanently restoring the financial equilibrium of the country.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Princely Amnesty in Honor of a Pious Festival.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BUCHAREST, Sept. 21, 1872.

The Festival of the Holy Virgin was celebrated Prince Charles pardoned fifty persons convicted of crime, including a number of Israelites.

THE CALIFORNIA RAILROAD STRUGGLE. A Delegation of Citizens Advise the Mayor to Interpose His Veto-The People Aroused and Indignant. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1872.

A large delegation of leading citizens of this city called upon Mayor Alvord to-day and formally protested against the action of the Board of Supervisors in refusing the petition of the people to be afforded an opportunity to vote upon the question of extending aid to the Atlantic and Pacific Rail-

of extending and to the Atlantic and reach same road.

The Mechanica' Institute also earnestly urge Mayor Alvord to veto the subsidy orders in the interest of the Central Pacific monopoly, unless the petition of 15,000 citizens asking permission to vote upon the proposition to aid the competing road shall also be allowed. It reminds the Board of Supervisors that if they continue to disregard the rights of the people, the result will be popular disorder, disaster and ruin.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Summary Vengeance Upon a Couple of Desperadoes in Dakota. Спісадо, Sept. 21, 1872. A Sioux City special says:-A vigilance commit-

tee has been formed in Dakota to deal summarily with horse thieves and desperadoes in that region. A party of the committee went out to a stage ranch at snake Creek on Tuesday and hung Michael Hartert, keeper of the ranch, and Henry Hyer to the telegraph poles.

STABBED IN THE SIDE. Edward Mott, aged twenty-three, of 18 Franklin

street, while standing at the corner of West and Fulton streets last night, was fatally stabbed in the left side with a large dirk knife in the hands of an Italian named Joseph Barecce. The blow was struck with such force as to drive the dirk through one of Mott's laugs, indicting, it is feared, a fatal wound. The injured man was attended by Dr. Hutchinson and sent to the Park Hospital. Barecce was arrested by an onleer of the Caurch street station and will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning. THE ODD FELLOWS.

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge at Baltimore-Installation of Officers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21, 1872. The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. adjourned sine die at a quarter past one o'clock P. M. to-day. Previous to the adjournment P. M. to-day. Previous to the adjournment the new officers were installed, and Mr. W. Grand Sire Logan made ar cioquent address, after which he announced the following appointments of officers of the Grand Lodge:—Rev. J. W. Venable, of Kentucky, R. W. Grand Chaplain; Caleb Rand, of Massachusetts, R. W. Grand Marshal; Albert Cohen, of Arkanssa, R. W. Grand Messenger. No other piace being designated, Baltimore will be the place of the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

THE RED MAN.

Trouble With the Apaches-Thirty Savages and One United States Soldiers Killed-The Apaches Fly to the Moun-

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1872. A despatch from San Diego reports a fight between the command of General Crook and the Indians of the Date Creek reservation It appears dians of the Date Creek reservation. It appears that a party of Apache braves were discovered on the war path. General Crook, with a guard, attempted their arrest. Four or five hundred Indians fired on the guard, killing one soldier. The fire was returned by a company of cavalry, killing thirty Indians, when the remainder of the savagesbroke and fied to the mountains, and were pursued by two companies of cavalry.

CLOSE.—On Saturday, September 21, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Jonathan A. Close, Greenwich, Comm., ELIZABETH, widow of Williams Close, of this city, in her 72d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, on Monday, 23d inst., at twelve o'clock M. Carriages will be in-waiting at the depot in Greenwich on the arrival of the nine o'clock A. M. train from New York. The remains will be taken to White Plains for inferment on Monday afternoon.

Ever other Deaths See Eleventh Page.

[For Other Deaths See Eleventh Page.]

Mosquito Bites .- Burnett's Kalliston

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go A.—Herring's Patent
OHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerumstreet. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. A .- R. J. Roberts

J. Roberts'
Patent Parabola"
Needles,
Scissors,
Pocketknives, &c

At Corona Park.—A Fine Opportunity is offered to invest savings, and also to own a home, by paying \$10 monthly. The projector of the Park is paving all the sidewalks and grading the streets; around the park will be a fence, with gates of entrance. Upon each lot will be planted an evergreen and in front a fine shade tree, making between 794 and 800 trees in the park; a splendid depot in the centre of the property and fine school house. Corona has over 1,000 inhabitants, and stores, factories, post office and 42 trains daily. Next year it will have 120 trains, with three depots, and the commutation now is but 10½ cents per trip, including both railway and ferriage; only five miles by steam from New York city, but 22 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, and 45 minutes from the City Hall, via James slip ferry. For time table see Daily News, Maps iree.

BENJ. W. HITCHGOCK, store, 439 Third avenue, above Thirtleth street.

A.—Photographs.

For the accommodation of business men we will give sittings for PROTOGRAPHS on Sundays at our new and elegant gallery, 1,134 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth elegant gallery, 1,135 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth elegant gallery, 1,135 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth elegant gallery, 1,135 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth elegant gallery, 1,134 Broadway, 1,134 Broadway,

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUG & CO., 638 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur-ers. No connection with any other drug store.

A Bottle of "Chevalier's Life for the AIR" used now will restore your gray hair, and keep is calthy and beautiful all Winter. Another Failure From Wall Street Speculations. As another disaster arising from the late operations of Wall street gamblers, which we have several times severely animadverted upon in the columns of the literalt, we may cite the initure of one of our large Watch imported by these figures has been consigned to the proprietor of the Dollar Store, 667 Broadway, with instruction to onever it into cash at the cartiest possible instruction to onever it into cash at the cartiest possible. This line of goods to be offered to the public on Monday, the 23d instant, embraces fine Gold and Silver Watches from the manufactories of the most celebrated foreign makers, and the various grades of American Watches, including the Waithma and Eighn Watch. The cases of all are beautifully frosted, engraved or enamelled in various colors, and the movements are exceedingly fine. They will be sold at less than the cost of importation, and we are authorized to say that the proprietors of the Dollar Store will personally guarantee every Watch to be gold or silver, and, furthermore, will warrant them to keep good time for one year. Talls in an opportunity never before offered to the public.

A.-A.-Buy Your Meerschaums RALDENBERG'S Factory, No. 6 John street or c John and Nassau. Repairing done.

A.—Arc You an Idiot?

If you are of course you let a bad cough or a horrible cold have its own way. But if wise you will promptly remove the dangerous visitation with HALE'S HOREY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Murder! Murder-ri Oh, yes! it's awful! Nothing can be worse than the torture of a decayed tooth with the nerve exposed. But take heart; PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS will cure it in one minute.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever, but a hat out of style, whatever may have been its ante-cedents, is no longer beautiful. KNOX, at 212 Broadway, makes the elegant HAT.

A .- Popular Hats .- Espenscheid Seems to understand by instinct the taste of Young America. His DRESS HATS for this season are the most taking styles out, and his store, His Nassau street, is in a state of siege all day long. The threefold influence of elegance, excel-lence and superior quality is irresistible.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This Splendid Dye is the only one that has ever been analyzed and found harmless. "Campo's Infallible Specific" Cures

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache and Cr by McKESSON & ROBBINS, 93 Fulton street Chill and Fever or Fever and Ague, as well as Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, are effects ally cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, without a liability of return.

For Bright's Disease, Dinbetes and All affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, use JU-LIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND. Depot 4 Liberty street. Call for circular. Sold by druggists.

Furniture.—Prices Reduced for First class FURNITURE. G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, 724 Broadway. Foreigners Coming to This Country even though they stay but a brief period, should be care ful to buy their HATS of KNOX, at 212 Broadway.

Gents' Hats, Fall Styles, Now Ready. Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Important Removal

In the
Retail Dry Goods Business.
J. & C. JOHNSTON.
of Broadway 2nd Ninth street,
Will open their New Store,
on Broadway, Firth avenue and
Twenty-second street,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1872. Lace Curtains .- Patterns, Original and

special, of Brussels Lace, Swiss Lace and French Lace; also a large lot of Swiss and Nottingham from bankrupt auction sales at less than cost of tion. G. L. KELTY & CO., 728 Broads Lace Curtains at Manufacturers' prices. Several profits saved by buying direct from the importer.

810 Broadway, opposite Elever Patent Open Work Political Banners, lags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane

Red Hot and Independent.

Along the entire length of our main promenade there is no more attractive place to be found than the great original Dollar Store, 657 Broadway. In this vast bazaar of almost Oriental splendor are to be found an immense assortment of useful and ornamental articles, embracing Silver-plated Ware, fine Cultery, Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Underwear, elegant Glassware, Oif Paintings and Chromos, in black walout frames; Goldplated Jewelry of the latest Parisian designs, black walout frames; Goldplated Jewelry of the latest Parisian designs, black walout frames, the control of the latest parising designs, black walout frames; Goldplated Jewelry of the latest Parisian designs, black walout the designs of the latest place in the stage of the price asked in the Bollar Store. In this elegant bazaar the almighty dollar reigns supreme, and we earnestly commend our riends to examine the stock in the Bollar Store at 667 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information farnished, highest rates paid for spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st Silabee's Anakesis.-Great Western Pile

The Birch Dale Medicinal Spring Wa-TERS have cared many cases of Consimption pro-nounced hopeless. They have also an especial affinity for Kidney and Uterine affections. Sen's for pamphlet. ODANY & CHAMER, Soic Agen's, 30 Broadway.

Teeth.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATIO', 19 Cooper Institute, ender tooth drawing almost a pagasure with laughing

What I Know About Curing a Cough.